

GEO. W. BROWN, Editor.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1859.

TERMS.—\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Here shall the Free People's Rights be maintained, and the rights of the colored people be secured. We pledge to the colored people, and to the white people, that we will not be satisfied until we have secured the rights of the colored people, and until we have secured the rights of the white people.

To Subscribers.

(X) When the paper is sent to subscribers, it is sent to them by mail, or by express, or by freight, or by any other mode of conveyance, and it is sent to them at the rate of \$2.00 per annum in advance. It is sent to them at the rate of \$2.00 per annum in advance, and it is sent to them at the rate of \$2.00 per annum in advance.

Uniformity in School Matters.

The education article of the Wyandott Constitution seems to promise the people a system of schools which will be prosperous and efficient. It is virtually the Indiana system, engrafted into Kansas. The same leading principle of uniformity runs through the education article of both Constitutions. The Indiana school system is so very unsatisfactory in its workings that a strong effort has been made to revise the Constitution, so that an efficient school law can be enacted. The principle of uniformity has been engrafted into the Constitution, and it is now the duty of the people to see that it is carried out.

Cities and townships were prohibited from levying special taxes for school purposes, because common schools were required to be uniform, and school funds to be raised and appropriated in a uniform manner.

The Indiana State Journal, of Aug. 27, contains this provision of the Constitution in an editorial reviewing a revision of the Constitution of that State, observing that "Equality of support necessarily induces equality of character among schools." The fund being only sufficient for elementary schools, the graded system of schools inaugurated in the cities was swept by the board. It adds: "The Constitution, in reducing all the districts to the same to support free schools, necessarily compels them all to be satisfied with the same degree and character of instruction to a large extent. This, we have said, is an objection to the Constitution. So we regard it, and so we believe will every body regard it who looks at the interests of the State, instead of the party advantage that may be gained by clamoring for 'equality of education.'"

The Supreme Court of Indiana annulled that portion of the school law authorizing townships to levy a special school tax, and also the law which authorized special taxes in cities for the support of a higher grade of schools. The average duration of the free schools in Indiana in 1853, was two months and fifty-four hundredths; in 1856, three months and three hundredths.

Not a small share of the school fund is used up in the percentage of the different officers through whose hands it passes in going to and from the State Superintendent, before reaching its final destination.

The uniformity system, in Indiana, furnished free schools in the cities only about two months in a year. If this Constitution is adopted, and the Legislature establishes a uniform system of common schools, nothing but a similar result can be expected. All taxes are to be assessed in a uniform and equal manner. This will prohibit townships from assessing taxes to make up the deficit of the school funds, for that would be a special tax. The interest on the proceeds of the perpetual school fund, the rents of lands, and revenue from the general school tax are to be appropriated to the support of common schools, in equitable proportion to the number of children in each district between the ages of five and twenty-one years. This insures the same "equality of education" which now curses Indiana.

As still more to fetter the school system, the Wyandott Constitution in section 5 of the Education article, provides that "The school lands shall not be sold unless the sale shall be authorized by a vote of the people at a general election; but, subject to a revaluation every five years, they may be leased for any number of years not exceeding twenty-five, at a rate established by law."

It may be impossible to obtain a vote of the people for such sale of the school lands, in which case the basis of the school fund will be mainly the five per cent. on the sale of public lands by the United States, within this State after her admission, the uncertain rents of the school lands, and the general school tax. Should there be delay in the sale of the lands, and failure to lease them, the common school system of Kansas is crippled, and the uniform system of free schools will prove a mere farce.

We are not disposed to be captious in reference to this Education Article, but looking at the incubus which has destroyed the school system of Indiana, we have reason to be fearful that the same curse will be fastened on Kansas by the adoption of this Constitution. If adopted, it will require radical amendments of our present school law, rendering it less effective, and perilling the educational interests of the children of Kansas for years to come. To the usual pious of the office-seekers, that "the Legislature can remedy that feature," we must answer that they can reach it only by an alteration of the Constitution, and that may be defeated by partisan pandering to the prejudices of the populace in favor of "equality of education."

E. H. GRANT is succeeded, in the management of the St. Joseph Press Democrat, by Messrs. Boynton & Tracy.

"Drunkard Candidates."

When Mr. PARROT was put in nomination, two years ago, as a candidate for delegate to Congress, by the Free State party, good men hesitated to support him because of his intemperate habits. The contest was between Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Parrott. To withhold a vote from Mr. Parrott was to allow Border Ruffianism to triumph over the rights of the people. To elect Mr. Parrott was to bring a living disgrace upon the party. What should be done? A choice of evils said: "Elect Mr. Parrott this time, and at the next election let us have a good man, of whom we shall not be ashamed." After it was reported that he had publicly pledged himself that he would not use spirituous liquors to excess while in Congress, the Free State party came to his support as a man, and he was elected.

Has his history, while in Congress, agreed with his public pledges? Let the extract which we publish elsewhere, from the columns of his leading supporter—the Lawrence Republican—answer.

In the late contest in the Republican party for a nominee for delegate to Congress, the issue was principally between Mr. Conway, T. Dwight Thacher and Mr. Parrott. So objectionable were the other candidates, Mr. Parrott was nominated on the first ballot. It was not out of love for Mr. P., but from hatred of Conway, Thacher & Co.

Had the contest been with any man who had sustained Border Ruffianism in the past, or who had upheld the villainy of the Lecompton Swindle, all would have joined at the ballot box in the support of Mr. Parrott, not because we wished to see him elected, but because we would have wished to see his opponent defeated. As it is, the contest is between two old Free State men of the past—between two men who labored shoulder to shoulder to put down Border Ruffianism and the Lecompton Swindle.

As we stated on a former occasion, we have known Judge JOHNSTON from his first visit to the Territory. We came up the river with him in the fall of 1854; saw him several times at Kansas City; at the Shawnee Manual Labor School; in Lawrence; at Pawnee, when the Bogus Legislature assembled there, in July of 1855; at Big Springs, on the 5th of September following; at Topeka, and every few weeks from that period down to the present. We have never seen him drink a drop of spirituous liquors, never saw him when he appeared to be affected to the smallest extent from its use, and have never heard any person speak of his using it to excess, or otherwise. As a member of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania; of the Grand Temple of Honor of Pennsylvania; a member of the Brotherhood of Temperance Watchmen, and of the Good Templars, we make this statement; and we only regret that we cannot say as much of Marcus J. Parrott. The latter we are also acquainted with, having met him during his first hour in Lawrence; served on the Executive Committee with him, which had the entire management of the Topeka government and its machinery during its inception; and having seen him in camp while we were a prisoner, in 1856, and repeatedly in divers other places, both before and subsequent to that period, we can speak of him from our personal knowledge. When his friends shall take issue with the assertions of the Lawrence Republican, in that matter, then will be time enough to furnish our own evidence in the premises.

We do not wish to be understood as saying, or intimating, even, that Judge JOHNSTON never used spirituous liquors, for we believe he does so occasionally; but we do not believe he uses it to such an extent as to injure his intellect, or to produce, in the smallest degree, intoxication. We wish he did not use it at all, and are not sure that he does so, though our impressions are to the contrary, not, however, from anything we have ever seen in him, or heard from others.

We give it as our opinion that we do not want a man who would bring "living disgrace" upon us in Congress. Better a thousand times submit to the mortification of a defeat, and labor to bring about that defeat, than to send such a person as Marcus J. Parrott into the councils of the nation. And if the Republican party has no better men in its ranks—those who are no better qualified to represent them in Congress than M. F. Conway, T. Dwight Thacher, Marcus J. Parrott, or any other of that stamp of men—better by all means go to the Democratic party for candidates until a supply can be imported from abroad.

The Border Troubles.

Montgomery and his friends held a meeting a few weeks since in favor of "Pickles," at which a series of resolutions were passed. Montgomery, who was fierce for a tilt with Missouri, has, however, concluded not to venture to an appeal to arms unless new arrests are made by parties from over the line.

The Fort Scott Democrat of Sept. 1st gives the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Franklin Township, Bourbon county, K. T., to consult upon the best plan to establish permanent peace and friendship between the citizens of Kansas Territory and the citizens of the State of Missouri. Mr. Bedick was called to the chair, and it was resolved to call a general meeting of the citizens of Bourbon county, to convene at Marmion City on the 12th day of September next, then and there to adopt such resolutions as may be thought best. A committee of three was appointed to call meeting, and Dr. Thomas, J. H. Vansickel, and Rev. T. S. Brockman were appointed said committee.

Sowing Salt on Wheat Land.

The Valley Farmer recommends the application of three or four bushels of salt to the acre on wheatland, as a means of increasing the crop, and hastening it to maturity eight or ten days earlier than wheat on similar land not salted, which may offset the loss of half the crop by rust or the mildew. The salt should be applied when the wheat is put in. Refusing salt from peck-packing establishments, which can be had at cheap rates, is the best for this purpose.

Hon. F. P. Stanton on the Wyandott Constitution.

In an address delivered last Monday night before the Republican Club of Lawrence, Hon. F. P. STANTON, gave his reasons for supporting the Wyandott Constitution. The western boundary did not suit him, as it cut off the gold region, thus depriving the State of the benefit of school lands in the mining region, which problem would have added greatly to the amount of the school fund. He also objected to the apportionment, as unfair, giving the Republicans the advantage in the first Legislature. He did not know the basis of the Wyandott apportionment, but he knew that the apportionment of the Lecompton Constitution was based on notorious frauds, hence the two ought not to be mentioned the same day. The Lecompton apportionment was based on false returns, but did not group counties in the gerrymandering style of the Wyandott Constitution. While the Republicans combined counties in one district with the avowed purpose of overbalancing Democratic majorities, the Border Ruffians did not attach strong Republican counties to the border counties, with the purpose of overbalancing the Republican vote by Missouri importations.

Mr. Stanton, without knowing the basis of the Wyandott apportionment, steps forward as its apologist. Based, as it is, on the statements of members of the Convention, instead of on a legal census, there is no proof whatever of its fairness. But, if it had been fair, so far as the population of the various counties is concerned, the partisan grouping of counties is an objectionable feature as damaging as the Border Ruffian frauds—a feature less justifiable because perpetrated by the very men who denounced those frauds and that apportionment so loudly.

"The Governor," says the Lawrence Republican, "went into an elaborate discussion of that (fraudulent) article of the Constitution, showing most conclusively that under its provisions, no negro could be allowed to vote." If Mr. Stanton used the word negro in the sense of including only full blooded Africans, he is correct; but if he includes mulattoes in that classification, he is incorrect. The 4th section of the suffrage clause provides that "The Legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary for ascertaining by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established." In view of this clause, the Palermo Leader, a Republican paper, contends that the Legislature may confer the right of suffrage on half or quarter-bloods by defining the term "white" to include all persons who have one-half or three-quarters white blood. While the Constitution does not confer the right of suffrage on negroes, pure and unmixed, it does leave a loop-hole open, which Mr. Thacher, as a legislator, and Mr. Phillips, as a judge, may take advantage of to confer the right of suffrage on mulattoes.

In the opinion of Mr. Stanton, the right of suffrage is not conferred upon woman, but merely the enjoyment of equal privileges in the schools themselves. He next touched upon the privileges of colored children in common schools, and was guilty of the same sort of special pleading in explanation of the Constitution which he took exception to on the part of Mr. Johnston. The colored children, he said, would be entitled to an equal share in the school fund with white children; but the Legislature "would conform to the unmistakable sentiments of the community, and provide separate schools for white and colored children." This would be in palpable violation of the Constitution, which requires a "uniform system of common schools," not one system for colored children, and another for white children. Such is the legitimate construction of the Constitution, which will be given by a Republican Supreme Court. Grant Mr. Stanton's position to be correct, it virtually debars a large portion of our children from school privileges; for few neighborhoods will contain a sufficient colored population to maintain a school, on the "equitable proportion" of the school fund which would fall to the lot of the colored children. Still further, if the Legislature, without any constitutional warrant, may pander to prejudice, and turn the African race out of the public schools, what guarantee is there that they may not draw distinctions in reference to other races, and build little schools for the Irish and Dutch races, to humiliate the whiteness of "Know Nothings," or class the Bible-teaching Catholics on one side, and the white Protestants on the other side of the State nursery for colored children? If the State is under obligation to educate the colored youth, is it not a State duty to provide for them "schools of a higher grade, embracing normal, preparatory, collegiate and university departments?" Nothing is plainer than the conclusion that, under the Wyandott Constitution, the colored children stand on the same level with the children of Mr. Stanton, and can claim and enforce their right to attend the same schools with his children, and enjoy equal privileges with them.

Mr. Stanton supported the Constitution because he believed the time had now come for the formation of a State government, and that, if this should be rejected, we would stand before the world as a "fictitious, restless, frivolous people." This argument amounts simply to this: It is better to adopt a Constitution which is unjust, unfair, and fails to protect the rights of the people, than to be fictitious. Adopt the Constitution, and the people will be called upon, almost immediately, to vote upon amendments to it, to perfect the instrument, and Kansas will present a character for legislation in legislation which will not give her an enviable reputation.

The political parties received a passing notice from Mr. Stanton. He pointed out what appeared to him inconsistencies on the part of the Democrats. According to the Republican version of his speech, he indorsed the truth of the preamble to the Osawatimie platform, so far as its charges against the Democracy are concerned. That preamble states that, "since the organization of the Territory of Kansas, the Democratic party has been in control of the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government," which is untrue, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned. That branch of Congress elected Banks Speaker, sent out a Committee of Investigation to Kansas, and voted to accept the Topeka Constitution.

The second clause of the preamble asserts that the Government "used those powers which should have been exerted to foster and sustain, only to oppress our people," "appointed corrupt and obnoxious judicial and executive officers over us, whose partisan sympathies and partial decisions have prevented the administration of justice."

REEDER, and GRANT, and WALKER, and STANTON, and MEYER, are thus stigmatized as corrupt and obnoxious tools of oppression only, without redeeming traits of manliness or justice. That Republicans should make this false charge is in keeping with their disregard for justice and truth; but that Mr. STANTON should thus put the seal of condemnation on himself, as well as on other Democratic officials, evinces a degree of self-stultification that we had not anticipated. If such a position suits Mr. Stanton, he is welcome to it.

The Constitution.

Whatever may be the result of the vote on the Wyandott Constitution, the people should not fail to administer a severe rebuke to those who outraged justice by adopting such a villainous apportionment. No earthly excuse can be made for grouping large counties together, and forming Representative districts, merely with the view of controlling the politics of the Territory. The plea that the Democrats would have gerrymandered the new State, had they been in power, is no justification for Republicans. The latter profess to be honest men, governed by principle, and when in power, by their wisdom and fair dealing they should have shown the world that they could be trusted with the affairs of government. They have not done so, and "they deserve defeat," and so far as we are concerned, our vote shall be cast in such a manner as to defeat them.

"Our party, right or wrong," is a motto worthy the spoiler. We repudiate it, and in the language of the GREAT GREEK, "split upon it," as unworthy of freemen. Parties should be just as honest as individuals, and when they cease to be such they should be abandoned, and new ones should be built up in their places. The pro-slavery party of Kansas, by its unparalleled frauds, terminated its existence much sooner than it would have done had it dealt honestly with its history. The Republican party, in its efforts to perpetuate its power, forgot justice, and their reward will follow. Hundreds will vote for the Constitution who despise many of its features, for the purpose of inaugurating a State government, thinking thereby to end the days of terror, of which Kansas has been so prolific from her first settlement. At the same time, it is their intention to vote for such men to administer that Constitution as will labor to "establish justice" under it.

We have pointed out some of the principal objections to the Wyandott Constitution. The people, in voting upon it, do so with their eyes wide open. If they feel disposed to sustain the fraud, with the hope that good will grow out of it, we have nothing to say. Originally we were in favor of framing a State Constitution. The act under which the Convention was called, according to the very letter, with a recommendation of the HERALD OF FREEDOM of more than a year ago. Our objections are to the details of the Constitution, and to those all our arguments have been directed. In the hands of honest men, its faults could probably be corrected; but the arch-schemers who have purposely made it what it is, that they might override the popular will, if left to administer it, would make it the instrument of permanent oppression. The foul blot should be wiped out, as was the case with the bogus statutes. Our opinion is, that the best way to do it, would be to strangle it ere it has an existence, a la Lecompton. If the people shall think differently, we will join hands, without regard to party, in opposition to the Republicans, and labor to see that they are so effectually rebuffed that they will never desire again to repeat the experiment of robbing even a portion of the people of their inherent rights.

County Jail.

At the October election a vote is to be taken on the question of authorizing a loan of \$17,440, for the construction of a jail for Douglas county. Such a building is needed, and the tax may better be levied now than to defer it to a future time, and furnish an excuse for lawless proceedings towards those accused of crime. It is argued that it is useless to arrest criminals because there is no secure place for their confinement, and the penalty of the law cannot be enforced. This has been the excuse for the self-styled Vigilance Committee in their course against persons whom they chose to suspect of complicity with those thieves.

To put an end to this plea, and to furnish a safe place of confinement for criminals, it is necessary that a commodious and secure structure be erected at once.

The Valley Farmer.

This excellent agricultural Magazine, which is advertised in another column, is worthy the patronage of farmers in this portion of the great West. It is eminently practical, and discusses such points as more particularly interest agriculturists in this section. The September number is unusually readable and valuable.

The Republican District Convention for Lincoln and Lykins counties, we learn from the Osawatimie Herald, met on Wednesday last week. On the first ballot W. W. Updegraff, of Lykins county, received the nomination for Councilman of the District, and James Montgomery of Lincoln county, for Representative.

We learn that an unusually large amount of wheat has been sown this autumn. If it shall do well the country will be amply stocked with breadstuffs next season.

Out of Their Element.

Jupiter sometimes nods; so did President Winchell, when he charged the Herald of Freedom with no regard to fidelity to fact. The immaculate editors of the Lawrence Republican came to his rescue, and attempt to mingle in the contest. They assert that "the word 'prosecution' in law refers to only criminal matters, and no one at all conversant with the English language would make the egregious blunder of confounding it with civil suits."

The Kansas Code of Civil Procedure defines an "action" to be "an ordinary proceeding in a court of justice, by which a party prosecutes another party, for the enforcement or protection of a right, the redress or prosecution of a wrong, or the punishment of a public offense."

Actions are divided into civil and criminal, which are thus defined:

"Sec. 7. A criminal action is one prosecuted by the Territory, as a party, against a person charged with a public offense, for the punishment thereof."

"Sec. 7. Every other is a civil action."

"Sec. 8. Where the violation of a right admits of both a civil and criminal remedy, the right to prosecute the one is not merged in the other."

"Prosecute" is used in reference to civil suits as well as criminal, and it follows that "prosecutions" may be used as legitimately in respect to one as to the other. If the Code Commissioners have shown themselves not "at all conversant with the English language," they will, no doubt, thank the savans of the Republican for pointing out to them that they have happened to "make fools of themselves."

Webster defines prosecute thus:

"2. To seek to obtain by legal process; as to prosecute a right in a court of law."

"3. To accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal; as to prosecute a man for a trespass or for a riot. It is applied to civil suits for damages as well as to criminal suits, but not to suits for debt. We never say a man prosecutes another on a bond or note, or in assumpsit; but he prosecutes his right or claim in an action of debt, assumpsit, or otherwise."

Such being Webster's definition of prosecute, he legitimately defines prosecution to mean:

"2. The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity, to obtain some right, or to redress or punish some wrong. The prosecution of a claim in chancery is very expensive. Malicious prosecutions subject the offender to punishment."

"3. The institution or commencement and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against a defendant, and the trial, judgment, and punishment thereof."

Lawrence, perhaps, has great reason to be devoutly thankful that the divinity student has made the astounding discovery that Noah Webster was an old fogey, "not at all conversant with the English language," when he penned such definitions, and paved the way for the Legislature to "make fools of themselves!"

Had the editors of the Republican studied Buckle and Webster more, their opinions as to the meaning of words would be entitled to more weighty consideration. No one will dispute their intimate acquaintance with the language of Billingsgate, but when they set themselves up as greater than Webster, in their acquaintance with the English language, they win credit for equal ignorance and impudence.

Our Northern Boundary.

We have been reading the debates in the Wyandott Convention on the question of memorializing Congress to annex Southern Nebraska, to ascertain on what grounds that measure was rejected.

S. O. Thacher's arguments against were, that it would jeopardize the power of the Republican party in Kansas, add one-half to the expense of the State government, swell the power of the river counties, prevent utterly any land grant for a railroad between the Kaw and Platte rivers, furnish a pretext for making the Kaw river the southern boundary, and insure the defeat of the Constitution.

Mr. Winchell reiterated the political phase of the question, maintaining it to be the duty of the Republicans to maintain their power, and asserted that the measure was in flat contradiction to the wishes of the people.

Mr. Richey openly avowed that local and political considerations governed him in voting against it.

Mr. McDowell replied to various objections, showing that it did not multiply the State offices at all, nor increase the State expenses at all. "On the contrary," instead of increasing the State expenses, it furnishes us with a country rich in agricultural wealth to enable us to defray the State expense of Kansas; a gain instead of a loss. He pointed to the fact that the Territorial Legislature of last winter had memorialized Congress in favor of this annexation, thus representing the wishes of the people of Kansas.

S. D. HOWARD, of Riley county, replied at length to the objections. He maintained that the annexation of Southern Nebraska was popular, and that the party that refuses this will be trailed in the dust before ten years. The region asking to be annexed, was a rich agricultural country, comprising the beautiful, rolling prairie belonging to the Blue river and the head waters of the Nemaha. If a land grant of five or six millions of acres of land was to be asked for, it was necessary to include within our domain a region from which we could get good land—land second to none in the Territory. He was not afraid of half a dozen river counties in the north-eastern part of the State controlling the whole government. The day was coming when a State government would be put in operation, which would create a debt of at least two or three hundred dollars, to be paid within the succeeding twelve months, and it certainly would be foolish to exclude the large amount of taxable property in that rich agricultural region. It was not at all certain whether the Pacific Railroad would go up the Smoky Hill Valley in Kansas, or up the Republican Valley. He had been eighty miles beyond Fort Riley and it was impossible to find twenty thousand acres of good land lying together. It would be necessary to have the Republican Valley in order to get the Pacific Railroad to the mountains, and at that rate run into Nebraska, we should need Southern Nebraska to get the right of way.

For these and other reasons he urged the adoption of a memorial asking Congress to include within the limits of Kansas, that portion of Nebraska lying South of the Platte. The resolution was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. BROWN, Foster, Forman, Hipple, Hubbard, Houston, Middleton, Moore, McDowell, McCune, Palmer, Parks, Porter, Slough, Simpson, Stairwalt, J. Wright, W. Wright, T. S. Wright.—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Arthur, Burnett, Blunt, Barton, Burris, J. Blood, N. C. Blood, Crocker, Dutton, Graham, Greer, Griffith, Hutchinson, Humber, Hoffman, Ingalls, Kitchman, Little, Lamb, McCullough, Preston, Richey, Ross, Simpson, Simpson, Simpson, Teacher, Townsend, Williams.—29.

Another Fallacy Refuted.

The disfranchisement of the civilized Indians of Kansas has been justified on the ground that they were "pensioners on the bounty of the government, and had no more right to vote than soldiers in the employ of the United States." If there was justice in this, every pensioner who has served his country should be disfranchised. But the Indians do not stand in the attitude of pensioners. They have released the title to their lands, on the condition that certain annuities be granted them. It is a fair bargain and sale. They lose no rights by doing this. Some of the tribes, as the Kaws, are lazy, seditious, degraded. But they are not civilized, nor citizens of the United States. The amendments proposed by the Democratic members of the Convention did not include such persons.

On the other hand, there are Wyandotts, who are civilized, industrious, intelligent, and have given up their tribal affinities and become citizens. They are disfranchised by the Wyandott Constitution for party reasons. The Delaware, Wyandott, Shawnee and Ottawa have, most of them, become citizenized; but, by this Constitution, they are stripped of their rights as American citizens. The Potawatamies have been classed with the Kaws, as having no inclination to improve their lands, but live on their annuities, and by tagging and stealing, &c. To this a "Potawatamie" replies, in the Border Star, of Sept. 9th, in the following manner:

The Potawatamies number some three thousand persons. Many of them are engaged in farming and other industrial improvements, and their crops of corn and vegetables are sufficient for their own support, besides supplying some for market. The better class among us have good houses, good fences and good accommodations for their stock. In no tribe have the missionaries met with so great success, in a short time, as with us. We have among us several native mechanics, all of whom work hard and find plenty of employment among their brethren. We have good schools, both for boys and girls, and our children learn fast. The Baptists have a manual school that is progressing very successfully. The Catholics have a mission here that is working wonders, and they have two schools which are doing incalculable good. The boys are under the charge of pious priests, who devote all their time and energies to their improvement—while the girls are under the charge of the good "Sisters of the Sacred Heart." Besides all the branches of a plain English education, the girls are taught sewing, knitting, spinning, and broom-making, and the various other branches of house-keeping. Many of them would not fear an examination in these branches with Kansas City girls of the same age.

Three good clergymen of the Catholic mission devote themselves to the sacred duty of instructing the tribe, and thus a kind Providence who careth for us, their labors are not in vain. On Sundays, our people flock to church from all parts of the Reservation, seeming anxious to hear the word of God, and to offer him the incense of their worship. A large number are true Christians, in practice as well as by profession.

A Telegram to the Pacific.

The St. Louis Democrat argues earnestly for a telegraph line to the Pacific, and explains the project as follows:

There are two modes of effecting this. California, with commendable energy, is doing much on her part to secure it. Already the wires have been stretched across the snowy Sierras into Carson Valley, and are coming onward towards Salt Lake City with rapidity and certainty. The company has thus far pursued its way without hindrance from abroad, and the capital of the Golden State has done contributed to the enterprise. If the wires now stopping at Atchison can be pushed onward to the Pike's Peak country, and thence across the plains to the Utah settlements, there will be a link between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the two oceans be joined.

On the other hand, a second California company have a charter to build a telegraph to Los Angeles—their line already extends to Gilroy, about ninety miles beyond San Francisco, and it will require but a little effort to run the wires to the Colorado. Upon this end, the necessities of business and the natural good-will of the age, will sooner or later effect the present telegraph in the same direction as that upon the Pacific side. Who doubts, if it gets so far, that capital will not be speedily forthcoming to fill up the gap between the Arkansas and Colorado rivers, embracing the Indian country, north-western Texas and Arizona, lying between the two streams, including the towns of Sherman, Gainesville, Boggy Depot, Fort Belknap, Fort Chiswell, El Paso, Mesilla City, Fort Fillmore, Tucson and Gila City, at all, or most of which, a local traffic would spring up to aid and support a telegraph across the land.

The Illustrated Pictorial Almanac for 1860.

Our thanks are due the publishers for a copy of this Annual. It is designed as an auxiliary in the construction of the National Monument to the Forefathers, at Plymouth, Mass., and should command a ready sale for the sake of the object it is designed to promote. The interest attaching to its readable contents, its well-executed illustrations and neat typographical appearance, are, however, sufficient of themselves to commend it to the public taste. A. Williams & Co., publishers, Boston. Price, 25 cents.

Douglas is making a tour through the Northern States, and, according to telegraphic despatches, is awaking considerable enthusiasm.

Johnston and Parrott.

Some days since, in a casual conversation, we ventured the opinion that Judge Johnston would beat Mr. Parrott in the present race for Delegate to Congress, and that we had no regrets to offer, as the election of Judge Johnston would result in the greater good to the Territory of Kansas than would the election of Mr. Parrott. For the utterance of the above sentiments we were immediately taken to task by the extreme radical or abolition faction of our people, and all kinds of mean and scurrilous epithets were applied to us as characterizing our statement from the true faith of "Buchanan Democracy," "Nigger Drivers," "Border Ruffians," &c., as some of the terms applied to us. To such an extent has this thing been carried, and the "noise and confusion" resulting therefrom so great, that we feel called upon to express, more fully and publicly, the views sustained by us upon this subject of the Delegation.

We are a party journalist. No one, we apprehend, will dare to insinuate that, since our connection with the press of Kansas—now over four years ago—that we were ever false to our present or our past advocacy of FREE INSTITUTIONS for Kansas. Our record upon this point we think is clear and unimpeachable. While this has been the case, we have not always felt it to be our duty, even as a party journalist, to "be it blind" for every and any person who might present for the suffrages of the people; nor to oppose, with might and main the election of other persons, because, forsooth, they may have been presented to the people by a party holding political sentiments generally antagonistic to our own. We considered character in the man of much more consequence to the voter than the noisy ravings and windy professions of the politicians or the political party.

It was this view of the subject that induced us to offer the opinion that Judge Johnston would beat Mr. Parrott in the coming contest—feeling well satisfied, so far as Judge Johnston is concerned, that his character is unimpeachable, and that in this respect he must command himself to the intelligence and honesty of every voter in the Territory.

The record of Judge Johnston is coeval with our Territorial history. He came to Kansas early in the fall of '54, before there was a settler's habitation erected upon our soil. He has remained with us "even unto this day." There is scarcely a long and complete record. A political point of view, that the "J" or "warmer" friends would wish to see obliterated. Surely this ought to be worth something to a man, even in Kansas, where character is regarded as of so little consequence. And as much as we value the people, when they go to the polls in November, do not view it in this light, and roll up a large majority for the man whose reputation has remained unimpaired during the five eventful years of his history.

But we also said that Judge Johnston's election would eventuate in greater glory to the Territory at large, than would the election of Mr. Parrott. Our reasons for so thinking are brief, but to our mind conclusive. We have to judge of Mr. P.'s coming two years, if elected, by the past, and what he has done in the past. What great measure for the general good of Kansas has Mr. Parrott originated at and carried through the Congress at Washington? Has he obtained for us grants of land for railroad purposes? Has he obtained for us a grant for the purpose of effecting the better navigation of the Kaw, the only navigable river in our Territory? Has he succeeded in protecting the settlers upon the New York and Kaw Indian lands? Has he influenced the Departments to take active measures for the speedy purchase and opening of the several extensive and valuable Reservations remaining in our midst? Has he succeeded in perfecting arrangements to meet the large and constantly increasing wants of our people in small facilities? Has he done or attempted to do a single thing which would contribute to the welfare of our people and the general prosperity of our Territory? In brief, what has Mr. Parrott done for Kansas during the two sessions he represented us in Congress?

Ah! but, say the friends of Mr. Parrott, the Congress Democratic of course Mr. Parrott, being of opposite political views, could not effect much for the good of Kansas. Then, in God's name, why send him again to Washington? Is not the Congress still Democratic? Is not Mr. Parrott much more likely to be elected to the dominant party at Washington since his complete identification with the Republicans, than he was the last two sessions of Congress, when he was received from Kansas simply "Free State" with "Democratic" sympathies? If he cannot do nothing for us then, as a Free State Democrat, what can he effect for us now, as a Republican delegate? For this very reason, if there were no others, the people of Kansas ought to elect Judge Johnston as delegate to Congress. Mr. Parrott, in two sessions, has accomplished nothing for us. Is it not, therefore, the part of wisdom to try Judge Johnston, who not only may but certainly will succeed in obtaining from Congress and the Departments many measures of great and permanent good to the Territory of Kansas?

Enough for the present. We have simply sought to give the reasons why we gave utterance to the opinion that Judge Johnston ought to be elected, and why we consider his election would be beneficial to the people of Kansas. We are satisfied the people of Kansas will think as we do upon this subject; and, breaking off the shackles of party, will go to the polls, in November, determined for once to vote for the man whose election will contribute most to their general welfare.—Topeka Tribune.

Chase's Position.

Gov. Chase has taken the stump in Ohio. In one of his speeches, he is reported as follows:

Mr. Pugh had said that all they wanted was non-interference, "subject to the Constitution." Mr. Douglas said he was going to insist that there should be no more protection for slaves in the Territories than for other property. The slave was there, but it was by non-interference. The man who left among thieves was left to perish by those who passed by on the other side. The Priest and the Levite were Democratic non-interferenceists, according to the Cincinnati platform. Non-interference—it was a sham. I am, said the Governor, an interventionist with wrong wherever the Constitution of my country permits it. I will maintain free labor, and I will never, never seek to shield myself by any party dodge. We leave the Southern States to do what they will with their institutions at home, and we propose to do the same. We dislike their slavery, though we do not propose to interfere with them; but in all our broad Territories, over which the Western sun is now shining so benignly, in the name of our country, and our God, we shall see to it that there liberty be maintained.

Punch thinks a medicine pledge is fearfully wanted in England. He says in no other country is so much medicine drunk. When the tea-tables were put down the drinking of spirits, they must direct their attention to the putting down of the enormous consumption of medicine. The drug shop is almost as destructive an agent as the public house; and where you find the one, you may be pretty sure that the other is not very far off.—Chicago Times.

Joint Political Meetings.